

The Sun

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democratic man and official, who tries to do his duty and doesn't care a plugged penny for the consequences.

The enthusiasm for Jerome prevails in all parts of the country, as the letters and the newspaper excerpts printed in the Sun show. His campaign is national. The work that he has done, the ideas and the aims that he inculcates, are those of the American people, rich or poor, of the American people, rich or poor, of the American people, rich or poor.

The Republican machine had a late hindsight of this universal popular feeling. It has been forced to nominate Jerome. Honest Republicans will vote for him. But the sinister and polluted elements of the Republican party as of the Democratic party will do their best and worst to beat the man they fear and hate.

The election of Jerome seems certain, but it should be made by a vote so great and emphatic that the Bosses and the crooks cannot attempt to explain away its righteous meaning. This is not Jerome's fight. It is the People's fight. Manhattan and The Bronx owe it to themselves and to the honor of the American name to win unmistakably their right to political freedom, and to prove beyond possibility of doubt their resolution to achieve, exercise and maintain it.

The Bosses are on the run. Make it a skedaddle. Make it a rout. No confidence, no boasting till the last vote is counted. Redouble every effort! Smash the Bosses! Clean out the crooks! Put Jerome on guard against!

The Great Lawsuit Between Kansas and Colorado.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just fixed the second day of October, 1905, as the date for the final argument of the lawsuit between the State of Kansas and the State of Colorado, involving the right of the plaintiff to use the waters of the Arkansas River for the purpose of irrigating arid lands.

The court of the court gives the counsel for Kansas three months from October 10, 1905, within which to file their brief, three months more to the counsel for Colorado in which to file theirs, and then the counsel for the United States Government, which has intervened in the action, are to have an additional period of three months for the preparation of their written argument.

McClellan and the Rensen Bill.

The figure which the Rensen Gas bill has been made to cut in this campaign seems to us to require a little comment. We pointedly invite the attention of Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS to the aspect of the matter which we present.

When the Rensen bill came into the Mayor's hands for his action he did us the honor to ask our opinion of it. We advised him to veto it on the sufficient ground that we knew it to be an Odell measure. He said that that view agreed with his inclination and that he believed it would meet with the approval of the public. "But," he added, "if, upon careful examination, I am persuaded that in law and intrinsic merit it is a valid and just bill I shall have to sign it."

Mayor McCLELLAN approved the bill in obedience to his honest and honorable convictions and Odell, who had driven it through the Legislature and promoted it, therefore, voted it—voted it in conformity to his own base and treacherous instincts.

We presume THE SUN will be acquitted of any affiliation with or leaning toward the Gas Gang, and we venture to think that our opinion is of some weight when we say that we were in the wrong about the Rensen bill and Mr. McCLELLAN was in the right.

Jerome for the People—the People for Jerome.

Two weeks ago the conspiracy of MURPHY and ODELL to crush JEROME was in the flush of its insolent and criminal triumph. The crooks who make a dishonest living out of politics, the high-placed shiftry scoundrels who need a friend at a pinch in the District Attorney's office, all the branches of the great house of Graft, commercial, political, municipal and State, seemed to have achieved their purpose. The Bosses had given their decision. The honest watchman was to be kicked out. Past looting was not to be inquired into. Future looting was to go unpunished.

Great sneering and chucking among the Bosses and the Grafters. Happiness in the world of Graft. The swag was safe now. JEROME had learned his lesson, a lesson for others, too. Henceforth let no silly sentimental chatter about honesty or make pretences to independence. Obey the Bosses or say goodbye to political preferment.

So the Bosses had done their work, well, as they thought. JEROME was left to carry out alone his poor little campaign. Straightway he was seen not to be alone. The People whom he had served came to his help. They saw that he was struck down in their cause. Democrats, Republicans, Hearst men, eager partisans and inveterate Mugwumps, joined the side of civic freedom. The canvass for Mayor sank into insignificance. The election of JEROME was the instant and overshadowing issue. He became the leader and the hope of the party of honest men.

The Jerome letters and the Jerome campaign contributions that came and keep coming in ever growing volume to THE SUN, are a microcosm of this unparalleled contest. They come from all parts of the city and country, from all sorts of people. They record the stern, the almost passionate, popular aspiration for the success of JEROME as the representative of the People in the long fight against the Bosses; of honesty in the long fight against Graft. Rich and famous men have sent their good wishes and their checks. More significant, more welcome, even, are the smaller sums earned by hard work and taken from scanty savings, the mite of poor men and women, who know that JEROME is for the many against the few; for justice without favoritism; no respecter of person, no supple-kneed fawner upon power and place, no kotober to graft-coated respectabilities, but a plain spoken, absolutely

the waters of a natural stream for agricultural purposes a doctrine which seems essential to the welfare of those Western States in which vast tracts of land can be rendered fertile only by means of irrigation. In conflict with the rule of law regarding the appropriation of waters which prevails in England and in the Eastern States of the Union. The rule of the common law of England was that owners of lands on the banks of a river were entitled to the continual flow of the stream. "Every proprietor of lands on the banks of a river," says Chancellor KENT, "has naturally an equal right to the use of the water which flows in the stream adjacent to his lands as it was wont to run, without diminution or alteration."

Without the consent of the adjoining proprietor he cannot divert or diminish the quantity of water which would otherwise descend to the proprietors below. * * * This is the clear and settled general doctrine on the subject, and all the difficulty that arises consists in the application."

The State of Kansas invokes the operation of this rule in the case now before the Supreme Court. Conceding that it has been somewhat modified in the Western States, so that flowing water may be appropriated to mining purposes and for the reclamation of arid lands, the complaint nevertheless avers that the modified rule does not go far enough to warrant the contemplated action of the authorities of Colorado, which is alleged to be the diversion from the channel of the Arkansas River of all the water thereof so that none will flow into Kansas. In the answer which has been served in behalf of Colorado since the demurrer was overruled, the defendant State denies that such is its intention, and also alleges that the use of the waters of the Arkansas in Colorado for irrigation purposes has not really decreased the volume and flow of that river in Kansas at all, but has rather tended to equalize it. Nevertheless, Colorado in its pleading does virtually assert a right to cut off all the water in interstate streams rising in Colorado if such waters are required for the beneficial uses of its inhabitants.

The United States Government, having intervened in the suit as a party defendant, denies the correctness of the extreme views of the law asserted respectively by the principal parties to the litigation. It takes the position that the old common law doctrine of riparian rights is no longer maintainable in such regions as that through which the Arkansas River runs, and that the doctrine of appropriation which exists in Colorado must be upheld to a certain extent, but that it is going too far to hold in the case of an interstate stream that the State on the upper portion of the river has the right to divert the waters to such an extent as wholly to prevent their flow into the lower State.

In view of the fact that Congress has recently enacted most important legislation providing for the reclamation of arid lands in the West by means of irrigation, and that such irrigation would be impossible without a recognition of the right to appropriate running waters for agricultural purposes, it seems not improbable that the Supreme Court will be able to formulate some just rule of law which will adequately protect the rights of all the States traversed by an interstate river, without adopting a view which would put an end to all possibility of successful irrigation in vast tracts of our Western Territory.

Japan and the United States.

What perhaps may be termed a semi-official and what at all events is an interesting statement concerning the future relations of Japan and the United States was made the other day at Cleveland by Mr. EKI HIOKI, first secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington. The Japanese diplomat denied that his country had any designs upon the Philippines, nor would it, he said, for many years to come be in a position to prosecute another costly war, except for the purpose of self-defence. Pointing out that the national debt had been increased to the amount of \$960,000,000, he expressed the conviction that in order to support this enormous burden Japan must now and henceforth devote all her energies to commercial and industrial development.

In our own opinion the outcome of the recent war in the Far East should necessarily put an end to the apprehensions that were at one time entertained on this side of the Pacific regarding the actual or prospective desire of Japan to acquire Hawaii and the Philippines. So far as racial preponderance in the Hawaiian archipelago is concerned, there was at one time some reason to fear that this dependency might become Mongolian. According to a census taken in 1897, the total population of the islands was 154,000, to which aggregate the Japanese contributed 24,407 and the Chinese 21,616. In 1900 the United States census reported 41,306 Buddhists, all of whom, of course, were Mongolians. These figures looked ominous, in view of the comparatively recent date when the inflow of Japanese and Chinese had begun to acquire considerable proportions, and in view also of the fact that the number of native Hawaiians is decreasing. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that in Honolulu many shrewd observers deemed it not improbable that ultimately Japan might seek to acquire the archipelago, either by purchase or by conquest.

As for the Philippines, they belong, geologically and geographically, as distinctly as do Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, which Japan wrested from China in 1895, to the great insular chain which stretches from the Kurile archipelago and Sakhalin in the north to Borneo in the south. The Philippines, moreover, are largely peopled by an offshoot of the Malayan stock, from which most ethnologists agree that the Japanese are, in part at least, descended. If Russia, then, had succeeded in cutting off the Mikado's realm from all hope of expansion on the Asiatic mainland, the Tokio Government, as time went on and the pressure of a population, already overcrowded, on the means of subsistence increased, might have been

THE JEROME ENTHUSIASM.

The demonstration of Popular Approval of the Independent Candidate.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—To me the paramount issue in the insurance frauds of the past few years is the question of the independence of the judiciary. Mr. Jerome, Mr. McCall and all their associates know very well that if they have been guilty of crime, William Travers Jerome, as District Attorney, will do all that lies in him to bring them to justice, and they will consequently do all they can to defeat him.

It seems a cruel thing that people should have to save money together to pay in advance premiums in order that their day once may be provided for in a measure after their protectors are no longer here to care for them, only to have that money squandered on the extravagance of the crooks who are not to be saved, and further that these same savings should be used, as they undoubtedly are used and yet will be used, to save rascals from the punishment which they so richly deserve.

Even after all the insurance investigation, and in spite of the fact that every one knows that the insurance companies have been plundered in a wholesale way, it will be no easy task to bring these men to justice. If the crooks of the broad land can do it William Travers Jerome can. J. R. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

An Open Letter to Jerome.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Will the SUN see that the accompanying letter gets to Mr. James W. Osborne? J. W. E.

"Say, Jim, we're sorry for you. Your throat hurts, doesn't it? No wonder. Any man would. It's a New York throat. That's what the crooks do to you. Take it easy, old man. You've done your share. But look here, Jim, there's one way out yet. It's a little late, but we guess it can be fixed."

You're a stayer, you are. We know that, and it's all right. You want to stay now. You don't want to be returned as a dead one. Well, now's your time. Knock the block from the crooks' heads, and watch her go. I'll do you good.

"Then get Dr. Jerome to look at your throat. He'll set you straight in no time. Sure!"

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. THE CROWD.

David and Goliath.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Strength to his arm, that he may overthrow corruption to the triumph of independent thought, just as David, alone and unarmed, except for a stone of truth, slew Goliath, a giant of enormous power, vainglorious and armed with every weapon iniquity could contrive.

Like David, Jerome selected the lowliest of weapons, the uprightness of his soul, his honesty, his courage, his faith. "Ha, ha!" they say, "he had made no preparation. He comes from the pastures where he has been laboring and expects to vanquish his giant. Go back, foolish boy, tempt not the steel of Goliath's sword and armor, for if the contest is costly you and your followers will have that much more to pay us, and we'll get it. We are no fools."

But Jerome goes forth undaunted, firm in the belief that there is a power in this city greater than the machinations of any Philistine giant. And lo, the power availed! The power of honesty and integrity, in whose name our country was founded and the ballot given to every citizen as a weapon against the tyrant Goliath!

A RIDDLE OF LIFE.

Comparative Rarity of Suicide Among the Poorer Men in America.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In my fifty years of business life I have employed thousands of poor men from Maine to Virginia, and I have never known a single one of them commit suicide. I have known many who were hard knocked by poverty and distress, and I have known many who were hard worked, but I have never known a single one of them commit suicide. I have known many who were hard worked, but I have never known a single one of them commit suicide.

One of the most curious facts of life is the comparative rarity of suicide among the poorer men in America. I have known many who were hard knocked by poverty and distress, and I have known many who were hard worked, but I have never known a single one of them commit suicide.

No Community Could Afford It.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Jerome is being claimed by the honest men of all parties from ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Never before has the candidacy of any man for local office produced such an uprising. The candidate has gone beyond the candidates and become a question of public virtue and civic morals.

Can New York afford to offend the awakened moral sense of the nation by rejecting Mr. Jerome? The answer, she must not. To do so would fix an indelible stain upon our electorate and would raise at once the question of the fitness of the people for self-government. We must answer that question in no uncertain terms. E. W. V.

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To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—With the Democratic Senators from Maryland and Texas, several Japanese colonies, whose aim is the growing of rice on lands of their own. Inasmuch as the rice has been short since the Japanese rice growers commenced to till the soil in the States, the rice has been short since the Japanese rice growers commenced to till the soil in the States.

The two great national parties still exist in name, but there is no longer a real issue between them. The Roosevelt Democrats of 1904 and the Taft Republicans of 1904, and were this a Presidential year no one doubts that the President's reelection would be nearly unanimous, though on State matters Maryland should go Republican and Ohio and Pennsylvania Democratic.

The City Bookkeeping.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In common with every citizen who business takes him to the city's department, I have found great difficulty in obtaining accurate data from the city's books. It is an unfortunate fact that the system of bookkeeping in the city is so defective that it is impossible to obtain accurate data from the city's books.

Thieves in a Tent.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—At my country home in New York, last night burglars entered the Newtown Savings Bank, opened the safe, abstracted therefrom \$20 and made their escape in an automobile.

A School Drops Football.

The students of St. John's School, Manhattan, N. Y., have adopted these resolutions:

To whomsoever these presents shall come, to whomsoever these presents shall come, to whomsoever these presents shall come, to whomsoever these presents shall come.

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